

the living by transmitting the legacy of the Holocaust”;

Whereas, in 1980, the United States Congress unanimously passed legislation authorizing the creation of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum as a “permanent living memorial” on Federal land in the Nation’s Capital;

Whereas, in 1983, Vice President George Bush designated the Federal land on which the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum would be built;

Whereas Vice President Bush said: “Here we will learn that each of us bears responsibility for our actions and our failure to act. Here we will learn that we must intervene when we see evil arise. Here we will learn more about the moral compass by which we navigate our lives and by which countries navigate the future.”;

Whereas, in 1985, Holocaust survivors participated in the groundbreaking ceremony at the site of the future United States Holocaust Memorial Museum;

Whereas, in 1988, President Ronald Reagan dedicated the cornerstone of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum;

Whereas President Reagan said: “We who did not go their way owe them this: We must make sure that their deaths have posthumous meaning. We must make sure that from now until the end of days all humankind stares this evil in the face . . . and only then can we be sure it will never arise again.”;

Whereas, in 1992, replicas of 2 of the milk cans that hid the Oneg Shabbat archive under the Warsaw Ghetto were buried beneath the Museum’s Hall of Remembrance, with a Scroll of Remembrance signed by Holocaust survivors;

Whereas, in 1993, President Bill Clinton opened the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum;

Whereas President Clinton said: “[T]his museum will touch the life of everyone who enters and leave everyone forever changed; a place of deep sadness and a sanctuary of bright hope; an ally of education against ignorance, of humility against arrogance, an investment in a secure future against whatever insanity lurks ahead. If this museum can mobilize morality, then those who have perished will thereby gain a measure of immortality.”;

Whereas, in 2001, President George W. Bush delivered the keynote address at the first

Days of Remembrance ceremony after he assumed office.

Whereas President Bush said: “When we remember the Holocaust and to whom it happened, we must also remember where it happened . . . The orders came from men who . . . had all the outward traits of cultured men, except for conscience. Their crimes showed the world that evil can slip in, and blend in, even amid the most civilized surroundings. In the end, only conscience can stop it. And moral discernment, decency, tolerance—these can never be assumed in any time, or any society. They must always be taught.”;

Whereas the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum has had more than 19,000,000 visitors in the first 10 years of its existence;

Whereas, in 2003, the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, on the occasion of its 10th Anniversary, wishes to pay tribute to America’s Holocaust survivors, who worked tirelessly to help build the Museum and whose committed support and involvement continue to make the institution such as extraordinary memorial and a vital part of life in the United States; and

Whereas the United States Holocaust Museum has a sacred obligation to preserve and transmit the history and lessons of the Holocaust and, together with the Holocaust survivors, must ensure that the legacy of the survivors is passed on to each new generation: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—*

(1) recognizes that November 2, 2003, shall be dedicated to “A Tribute to Survivors” at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum and shall be devoted to honoring our Nation’s Holocaust survivors, as well as their liberators and rescuers, and their families;

(2) recognizes that on that day, the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum shall be devoted in its entirety to special programs about and for the survivors of the Holocaust;

(3) commends the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum for its first decade of education dedicated to the memory of the victims of the Holocaust;

(4) endeavors to continue to support the vital work of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum; and

(5) requests that this resolution shall be duly recorded in the official records of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

# UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—H.R. 3289

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent that at 11 a.m. on Monday, November 3, the Senate proceed to the consideration of the conference report to accompany H.R. 3289, the Iraq-Afghanistan supplemental. I further ask that the time until 5 p.m. be equally divided between the chairman and ranking member of the committee, with the minority time allocated as follows: Senator BYRD, 60 minutes; Senator DURBIN, 30 minutes; Senator KENNEDY, 30 minutes; Senator DORGAN, 15 minutes; Senator DAYTON, 10 minutes; Senator DASCHLE, 30 minutes. I further ask unanimous consent that at 5 p.m. the conference report be adopted with the motion to reconsider laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. I ask the distinguished majority leader to amend the time of the minority to have Senator DAYTON, 15 minutes; Senator DASCHLE, 20 minutes; Senator HARKIN, 5 minutes. It all works out to the same amount of time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the request, with the modification, is agreed to.

## ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 2003

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m., Friday, October 31. I further ask that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then begin a period for morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.